THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1794. [N° 1681.]

NEWPORT: *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

[*In the* MERCURY *of the 24th ult. the public were presented with Mr.* RANDOLPH's *letter, in answer to Mr.* HAMMOND: *The following is the British Minister's reply; together with a rejoinder of the* Secretary of State.]

Mr. HAMMOND's Letter.

Philadelphia, Saturday, 7th June, 1794.

SIR,

HAVING, in conformity to the assurance expressed in my letter of the 26th ultimo, immediately transmitted copies of that letter and of your's of the 30th, to the governor general of his majesty's possessions in North America, to the governor of Upper Canada, and to his majesty's ministers in England, I concluded that any farther communication between us on the subject of those letters would for the present have been suspended: But as you have resumed the discussion at some length in your letter of the 2d current (which I had the honour of receiving on the afternoon of the 4th) it is incumbent upon me to reply in detail to the several points you have stated, and which you have been pleased to represent as "a train of recrimination against the United States;" although, one alone excepted, I had merely collaterally adverted to them, as referring to the allusion of lord Dorchester "to the conduct of this government towards the sea," and had expressly asserted that I was not disposed to urge them, as general topics of recrimination.

I am perfectly willing to reserve for a future period any *general* discussion that you may institute with regard to the occasion upon, and the degrees to, which "an explanation may be required by the government of the United States from a foreign minister: But I must be permitted, sir, to repeat that "I never can acknowledge the right of this government to require from me so categorically as you have required it," any explanation of measures pursued by *other* servants of the crown in *other* departments, over whose actions I have no control, for whose conduct I am not responsible, and with whom I have no other public connection than that which results from the circumstance of our being employed in the service of the same master.

Your extract from lord Dorchester's speech appearing to be a partial mutilated citation, in as much as it was not a detached separate position, but a member of a sentence immediately connected with and flowing from parts which preceded it, I esteemed it proper to quote *the whole* passage. From this it is manifest that lord Dorchester founded his expression, that he should not be surprized if Great-Britain was at war with the United States in the course of the present year, on his knowledge of the conduct of inhabitants of the United States, as well on the side of Canada as towards the sea. I therefore, sir, cannot but imagine that the sense of "the Governor-General" *is* materially affected by the preliminary words; for certainly there is an evident distinction between the expression of an opinion that the conduct of the United States might eventually lead to a state of hostility between them and Great-Britain, and the detached, unconnected assertion that it would not be a matter of surprise to him, if Great-Britain should be at war with the United States, in the course of the present year. With respect to your declaration that I have not contradicted your "assertion that Lord Dorchester fostered and encouraged in the Indians, hostile dispositions towards the United States," I have no difficulty in confessing that, as those few words contain the whole of your assertion upon this matter, they *really* escaped my notice. Had I attended to them, I should certainly not have omitted remarking, that I deduced from the whole tenor of the speech an inference different from your assertion, which can apply to those passages only of the speech, wherein Lord Dorchester demonstrates his regret at the continuance of the war, and his concern that his hope of a pacification being effected, had been disappointed—or to those in which he alludes to the infringements by American citizens on the territory occupied by his Majesty's arms. In none of those passages, however, has his Lordship expressed any personal sentiment, relative to the origin of the Indian war, or to the causes that have hitherto retarded the restoration of peace, which can be construed into a disposition to impute more of blame in either case to one party than to the other. But even if I had admitted your assertion to the fullest extent, I could not have been deterred by that consideration from meeting the disquisition, when I reflected that I could contrast with that assertion a precedent in the annals of the United States of no very ancient date. For it cannot be unknown to you, sir, that on the sixth of January 1789, at a period of profound peace between Great Britain and the United States, Governor St. Clair assured the Indians, whom he had convened at Muskingum, that Great Britain at the conclusion of the war had ceded the Indian lands as the price of peace for herself. His words (after an endeavour to explain the nature of the claims of the United States to the lands of the Indians by a comparison adapted to the local relations of the latter) are just so, "Brothers, it was with the British and you. Contrary to your solemn engagements, you joined them in the war against us, and did as much harm. After a long struggle we got the better. *They* asked for peace, and *your* lands were given up as part of the price." Surely, sir, language cannot be devised more capable of inspiring implacable hostility in the Indians, than this, which assumes as a fact of notoriety, that at the peace, the British government abandoned the interests of those whom it had deluded into a co-operation with it during the war, and whose lands it formerly ceded as the price of pacification for itself. Indeed this government seemed afterwards sensible of the impropriety of this language, since on the 31st day of July, 1793, Messrs. Lincoln, Randolph, and Pickering, informed the Indians, that this construction of the part of the treaty of peace, which settled the boundary between the possessions of Great-Britain and those of the United States, was erroneous; "for as the King had not purchased the country of the Indians, he of course could not give it away."

I shall now, sir, proceed to offer some observations on those parts of your letter which are intended to serve as answers to what you have denominated my "charges."

1st. I have never for a moment denied that the territory on which I represented encroachments to have been committed by the state and individuals of Vermont was within the boundary of the United States; but I presumed that, until the points in discussion between our respective countries should be amicably arranged, no part of the territory occupied by persons residing under the protection of his Majesty's garrisons, should be forcibly wrested from that protection, either by the enterprises of the state of Vermont or by the unauthorized aggressions of individuals. Under this presumption, I addressed my letter of the 5th of July, 1792, to your predecessor, and on the same principal I stated in my letter to you of the 10th of March, 1794, that the grievances of which I then complained, had never been redressed. It is true that nineteen months elapsed between the dates of those different letters; but it from this circumstance it be inferred as a matter deserving of attention that during this space "this government never understood from myself or any authority of his Britannic Majesty that the original dissatisfaction continued," it is no less remarkable that I should never have received any thing but *assurances* that that source of dissatisfaction should be removed, and that in this interval and to this moment no *facts* of its having been removed have ever been communicated to me by your predecessor or yourself, to oppose those which I formerly advanced, and have since repeated. Through casual channels of communication, I had collected that the interposition of the government had not produced the effect, which from its assurances I had expected, but the evidence did not appear to me of importance sufficient to found any complaint upon it. The first authentic intimation of these circumstances was indeed communicated to me by lord Dorchester in a letter which I received three or four days antecedently to the date of mine to you of the 10th of March, and in which his lordship, who had not long before returned from England, acquainted me that these encroachments, the first acts of which had occurred during his absence, still continued unrestrained. Here it is necessary for me to observe, with respect to your repetition of the assertion you advanced in your letter of the 30th ultimo, of the Indians to whom his speech was addressed, having been *assembled* by lord Dorchester's directions, that unless your means of intelligence are more accurate than mine, I entertain a firm conviction, that the information on which you have founded your assertion, is totally erroneous. For I can assure you, sir, that I have reason to believe that those Indians were not *assembled* by lord Dorchester, but that the speech in question was an answer to a message brought by a deputation of Indians, who had proceeded to Quebec, *spontaneously and unsolicited by his lordship*. This belief is farther confirmed by the second paragraph of the speech itself,—"Children, you have *informed* me, that you are *deputed* by the seven villages of *Lower Canada, &c.*"

I shall not however dwell on this part of your letter, as the passage of it to which I have last referred, connected with the succeeding sentence. "Although it cannot be by any means believed that this was written in order to usher in the intelligence, which soon after arrived of his speech, yet it is difficult to account for so long an interval under the circumstances supposed"—seem to convey an information so unmerited, that I feel too much the respect that I owe to the court which I have the honor of serving, and to my own character, to urge further any argument which might be construed into a solicitude to refute it. Though your letter of the 29th of April after a delay of fifty days may not be regarded as an assent to any charge I had made, I nevertheless do not esteem myself guilty of any impropriety, in having imagined that that space of time might have enabled you to return me an answer more conclusive, than a renewal of the assurances which I had received nearly two years before.—You will, I am persuaded, sir, recollect, that in almost every conversation which I had with you during this interval, I requested you to acquaint me when I might expect a reply to my letter, and that you imputed the delay to the pressure of other business, and to a desire of obtaining some information from Mr. Williamson of the Genesee country who was then in town. To this last circumstance you have alluded in your answer of the 29th of April; but however accurate might be the knowledge, of Mr. Williamson or of any other private gentlemen, of the places to which I had referred, I cannot avoid remarking, that in the course of fifty days, such evidence might have been obtained from the highest *public* authority of Vermont (the Governor) as would have either confirmed or contradicted the facts I had specified.

2d. In adverting to the privateers illegally fitted out at Charleston, and allowed to depart from that port under the express permission of the Governor of South-Carolina, I surely cannot have been considered as imputing that aggression to the General Government.—But when Lord Dorchester had alluded to the conduct of American citizens "towards the sea," this transaction naturally occurred to me, as indicative of the existence of an hostile disposition to the powers combined against France in the chief magistrate and individuals of the state of South Carolina; and I trust you are yourself convinced from evidence which I have recently submitted to you that that disposition continues to exist unimpaired. How far Mr. Jefferson's letter of the 5th of June appeared satisfactory to me, you will collect from my memorial of the 7th of the same month in answer to it, which (in conformity to your example) I subjoin to this letter. From that memorial it is evident, that though I rendered justice to the assurances of the General Government, I received as matters of notoriety the different facts of the illegal equipment of the privateers in question, and expressly and unequivocally asserted, as a circumstance equally notorious, that "they were suffered to pass the fort near Charleston under a *written* permission from the Governor of South Carolina."—I have never yet learnt, however, that any inquiry has been instituted into the conduct of that officer, from any quarter whatsoever.

3d. From the same paper it is also evident that I have never acquiesced in the propriety of the determination of this Government not to restore vessels captured previously to the 5th of June—as well for the reasons which I have there stated as because I have never perfectly comprehended the principles which could legalise the prizes antecedently to that period, and invalidate those which were made subsequently to it. The list of those prizes annexed to the memorial will evince that (whatever may have been "conceived by some") their value was not inconsiderable. But even if their amount had been less inconsiderable, the question *in a national point of view* would not have been affected by the circumstance.

4th. I derive great satisfaction from your assurance that "the Secretary of war has undertaken to ascertain the precise state of the privateers Le Petit Democrat, and La Carmagnole, since from the latest accounts I have received from New-York, I am inclined to apprehend that they both continue there completely armed, have numerous crews on board, and are in every respect in a condition immediately to proceed to sea. It is indeed a matter of some surprise that they should have so long remained in that port, but it is not less singular that you should regard my letter of the 2d ult. as "bringing the first notice of the omission or their having been dismantled:" for if you refer to a letter from me, to your predecessor, *of the 27th of December, 1793*, you will find the following expressions:—

"The danger to be apprehended from these last mentioned vessels" (privateers illegally fitted out in the ports of the United States) "still continues to exist, to a very alarming degree. Since, notwithstanding the repeated assurances I have received from the *Federal* government of its determination to exclude those privateers from any future asylum in its ports, and the sincerity of its desire to enforce this determination, I have reason to infer that, *in other quarters*, means have been successfully devised, either to elude its vigilance or to render nugatory its injunctions. This inference arises from the information I have received—that the privateer Le Citoyen Genet fitted out at Charleston, was on the 21st of August last permitted to return to the port of Philadelphia, for the *second time*; to remain there some days, and then to proceed to sea for the purpose of commencing new depredations, which, as it appears from the public prints, she is now prosecuting in the adjacent seas——that Le Petit Democrat and La Carmagnole, both fitted out in the Delaware, were permitted to enter the port of New York, and to continue there unmolested during a great part of the months of August, September, and October last—that the latter vessel, is still in that port—and that the former, having sailed from thence in company with the French fleet, under the command of Admiral Surcey, and having separated from it at sea, proceeded first to Boston, and afterwards returned *for a second time* to New-York, where she at present remains.

"I have thought it my duty to state these last mentioned particulars, in the manner in which they have been communicated to me; but if my information has been erroneous, it will afford me the sincerest pleasure to have my error corrected."

5th. As you have not controverted the propriety of my alluding to the permission of this government to the commanders of the French armed ships to dispose of their prizes by sale in the ports of the United States, but have admitted that "your treaty with France, has been so interpreted as not to contemplate a freedom to sell," and that writers on the law of nations entertain different sentiments upon the subject, it is necessary for me to make only one remark—that as by the treaty with France, *prizes made by vessels belonging to the greater* part of the powers combined against her are excluded from admission into the American ports, the operation of the permission to sell that was granted by the government, has been partial, and has been solely beneficial to France.

[*Remainder in our next.*]

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"The danger to be apprehended from these last mentioned vessels" (privateers illegally fitted out in the ports of the United States) "still continues to exist, to a very alarming degree. Since, notwithstanding the repeated assurances I have received from the *Federal* government of its determination to exclude those privateers from any future asylum in its ports, and the sincerity of its desire to enforce this determination, I have reason to infer that, *in other quarters*, means have been successfully devised, either to elude its vigilance or to render nugatory its injunctions. This inference arises from the information I have received—that the privateer Le Citoyen Genet fitted out at Charleston, was on the 21st of August last permitted to return to the port of Philadelphia, for the *second time*; to remain there some days, and then to proceed to sea for the purpose of commencing new depredations, which, as it appears from the public prints, she is now prosecuting in the adjacent seas——that Le Petit Democrat and La Carmagnole, both fitted out in the Delaware, were permitted to enter the port of New York, and to continue there unmolested during a great part of the months of August, September, and October last—that the latter vessel, is still in that port—and that the former, having sailed from thence in company with the French fleet, under the command of Admiral Surcey, and having separated from it at sea, proceeded first to Boston, and afterwards returned *for a second time* to New-York, where she at present remains.

"I have thought it my duty to state these last mentioned particulars, in the manner in which they have been communicated to me; but if my information has been erroneous, it will afford me the sincerest pleasure to have my error corrected."

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ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 30, 1794.

I have ſelected the following Extracts from the ſecond volume of Dr. MOORE's Journal.—To thoſe who have not time or opportunity to read the volume at large, theſe particulars may be intereſting. The public will make allowances for the high colouring of Dr. Moore, who is no friend to the French Revolution.

ROBERSPIERRE,
(now one of the Committee of Public Safety.)

ROBERSPIERRE is a native of Arras—This great Luminary of the Revolution not only renders Arras more conſpicuous, but has thrown a ray of light on his brother, who lived there in obſcurity, but is now choſen a Deputy to the Convention.

Roberſpierre is a man of ſmall ſize and a diſagreeable countenance, which announce more fire than underſtanding, in his calmeſt moments he conceals with difficulty the hatred and malignity which is ſaid to exiſt in his heart, and which his features are admirably formed to expreſs—He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Conſtituent Aſſembly by the violence of his ſpeeches, and much more ſince in the Jacobin Society by the violence of his meaſures.—His eloquence is employed in invectives againſt Tyrants and Ariſtocrats, and in Declamation in praiſe of Liberty.—His ſpeeches are barren in argument but ſometimes fertile in the flowers of fancy.

Roberſpierre is conſidered as an enthuſiaſt rather than a hypocrite: ſome people think him both, which is not without example, but to me he ſeems to be too much of the firſt to be a great deal of the ſecond.

He has always refuſed every office of emolument—his paſſion is popularity, not avarice, and he is allowed even by thoſe who deteſt many parts of his character, and are his enemies, to be incorruptible by money.

In the Chronique de Paris of yeſterday (a paper conducted by Condorcet) is the following curious article, which I ſhall inſert, becauſe it ſhews M. Condorcet's idea of a man who has made ſo much noiſe in this country, particularly of late:—

"It is ſometimes aſked, how it happens that ſuch numbers of women are continually attending Roberſpierre wherever he is, at his own houſe, at the galleries of the Jacobins, of the Cordeliers, and of the Convention?

"It is becauſe the French Revolution is conſidered as a Religion of which Roberſpierre is the leader of a ſect.—He is a prieſt who has devotees—But it is evident that all his power is *en queuouille*—Roberſpierre preaches—Roberſpierre cenſures—he is furious, grave, melancholic, affectedly exalted, followed in his opinions, and in his conduct he thunders againſt the rich and the great—he lives on little, is moderate in his natural appetites—his chief miſſion is to ſpeak—but he ſpeaks forever—He refuſes thoſe offices in which he might be of ſervice to the people, and chooſes thoſe in which he expects to govern them.—He appears where he can make a figure, and diſappears when the ſcene is occupied by others—He has all the characteriſtics, not of the leader of a religion, but of the leader of a ſect.—He attempts to eſtabliſh a reputation of auſterity which points to ſanctity. He mounts on forms, and talks of God and Providence.—He calls himſelf the friend of the poor and the weak. He makes himſelf be followed by women, and gravely accepts of their homage and admiration.—He retires before danger, and nobody is ſo conſpicuous when the danger is over.—Roberſpierre is a Poreſi, and never can be any thing more.

"One of thoſe incidents of a week is the accuſation of Roberſpierre, by a man of great underſtanding and talents (Louvet) but whoſe imagination is more extenſive than either.—The accuſer and the accuſed have both been heard, and both have proved, that it is impoſſible to make a Dictator of Roberſpierre."

COUTHON,
(alſo one of the preſent Committee of Public Safety.)

COUTHON labours under a diſeaſe, which renders him unable to walk or even to ſtand, and which ſeems to have communicated its malignity to his diſpoſition. He is always brought in the arms of his ſervant from his carriage into the Aſſembly, and is indulged with the liberty of ſpeaking without riſing from his ſeat—He has the reputation of being a man of acute parts—there is a mildneſs in his countenance that is not found in his opinions, which are generally violent and ſevere.

BARRERE,
(now of the Committee of Public Safety.)

BARRERE, Deputy from the Department of High Pyrennes, who was a member of the Conſtituent Aſſembly without being much diſtinguiſhed, begins to be thought of more importance in the Convention—He has not hitherto taken a decided part with either party, but I am told is courted by both.

From the Charleſton City Gazette.

Meſſieurs Printers,

Your publiſhing the following proteſt, will oblige an admirer of your free preſs. I am Yours, &c.

ROBERT SIMONS.

I, ROBERT SIMONS, Citizen of the United States of America, do moſt ſolemnly proteſt againſt the appointment of Mr. John Jay, Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Great Britain, the ſaid appointment being both unconſtitutional and tyrannical. Having taken an oath in the laſt war to oppoſe all tyrants and their abettors, I think proper in this public manner, to declare that I do not conſider myſelf bound by any treaty in which he, the ſaid John Jay, ſhall be concerned, whether for peace or war. At the ſame time declaring, that all treaties which are conſtitutional, I will conſider as the law of the land, and will at the riſque of my life, aſſiſt in putting the ſame in force.

Mount Gerizzim, June 11th, 1794.

From the Gazette of the United States.

EXTRACT.

In every nation there exiſts a ſet of men, who at all times delight in war. Incapable of fulfilling the laborious duties of civil life, their turbulent ſpirits pant for the active ſcenes of a military one. Their reſtleſs tempers, diſdaining the drowſy toils of a counting-houſe or workſhop, ſeek with impetuous ardor the glorious exploits of the camp; they burn with impatience to exchange the pen for the ſword, or the hammer for the truncheon, and to obtain by a coup de main that glory and wealth which the ignoble drudgery of many a tireſome year would not have yielded. If deſtitute of property, while they appreciate not the loſſes of war, priſe-money, plunder, and other emoluments are lures irreſiſtible; if deſtitute of reputation, while the tranquil times of peace afford leiſure to contemplate the villians conduct, the haſty ſcenes of war ſnatch him from the view and hide him in the confuſion of martial buſtle, and a lucky exploit in a military ſtation, may throw a tinſel luſtre over a character tarniſhed by a diſhonorable act in a civil one. If trammelled with debt, the confuſions incident to war may free him from his embarraſſments by a temporary ſuſpenſion of payment, or by a fortunate intervention of depreciated paper money.

Theſe worthy characters, prompted by ſo natural an antipathy to a ſtate of peace and ſuch paſſionate fondneſs for war, will ardently graſp at every circumſtance which can promote their ends: any irritation of the public mind, any juſt reſentments for unprovoked injuries, are fine materials for them to work upon; the peaceable citizens are roufed by the clamor of revenge, their pacific diſpoſitions are ſtimulated by appeals to their national pride, and any kind of negociation is reprobated as a dereliction of our characters, and an abandonment of our intereſts.

Theſe appeals are reiterated in public and in private, in ſpeeches and in print, by the individuals, and aggregately in their clubs. Not content with the exiſting cauſes of irritation, the ferment is encreaſed by an induſtrious circulation of falſe rumours and exaggerated injuries: denunciations are hurled upon all who recommend peace till negociation has failed or the country is better prepared for war, and no endavours are neglected to deſtroy thoſe who thwart their views.

European Intelligence.

NEW REVOLUTION IN POLAND.

BANKS OF THE VISTULA, April 25.

THE Revolution in Poland is at the higheſt pitch.—The patriots have conſtituted themſelves into a revolutionary body. They are maſters of Warſaw, and all the Poliſh artillery contained in the arſenal of that capital.

The king is in their hands, as alſo the Pruſſian Ambaſſador, Mr. Von Bouchholtz, and Von Aſch, the Ruſſian Reſident.

Gen. Igelſtroom, with the other Ruſſian Generals Apraxin, Piſtor and Count Nicholas Subow, with 1200 Ruſſians, the remains of 3000 men who garriſoned Warſaw, have joined the Pruſſians at Zacrozym.

The patriots are fortying Cracow, and levying a great number of new corps.

Prince Adam Czatorinſky is ſaid to have arrived at Cracow, in order to take an active part in the revolution.

PARIS, April 27.

Among thoſe recently impriſoned are Gen. Galbaud, late Commandant of St. Domingo, and Conſcience, his Aid-de-Camp.

LONDON, May 8.

On Monday evening 5000 ſtand of arms were lodged in the Tower, taken from on board a Daniſh ſhip brought into the river, and which had been deſtined for France.

Letters from Jaſſy, in Moldavia, give an account of the meaſures taken lately by the Ottoman Porte, in favor of the inſurgents in Poland. The Hoſpodars of Wallacia and Moldavia, have received firmants from the Porte to give an hoſpitable reception to the Poliſh fugitives that ſhould arrive in thoſe provinces, for the ſake of ſhelter; and to provide even for the ſuſtenence of the needy, until further orders. Commiſſaries from the Turkiſh government have lately arrived at Jaſſy, in order to buy up large quantities of proviſion for different military magazines.

Beſides the coaſting fleet of Danes and Swedes another ſquadron is to continue in the Mediterranean, conſiſting of 7 ſhips of the line, and ſome frigates. On the part of Sweden, the gallies of Sweabourg and Abo are alſo to be fitted out.

Upwards of two tons of gold, or 80,000l. has been ſubſcribed at the Exchange of Stockholm, towards fitting out the Swediſh fleet, and ſent to the regent by a deputation from the Four ranks of people. The popularity of the regent has been at the higheſt pitch ſince the diſcovery of the late conſpiracy.

Capt. W. of the artillery is the perſon now in cuſtody in the Duke of York's army, for communicating to Pichegru the diſpoſition of the allied forces, and ſuggeſting a plan by which the Carmagnols might ſurround and cut off the invading armies.

Upon a ſuſpicion of this nature, we muſt be ſilent; but we bluſh for the honour of the Britiſh arms, when we hear that for a cauſe ſo deteſtable, a breach of confidence, of conſcience, and honor, like this has occurred.

MAY 9.

In conſequence of a note from Mr. Secretary Dundas, on Wedneſday, ſent to Lord Lauderdale, Mr. Sheridan, Major Maitland, Mr. William Smith, and Mr. Vaughan, members of the Houſe of Commons, requeſting they would attend a meeting of the cabinet miniſters at the Secretary of State's office; the above gentlemen yeſterday went thither, at 11 o'clock, and were each interrogated ſeparately, in conſequence of ſome matter which had come out on Mr. Stone's examination. The three firſt of theſe gentlemen were not long detained: but the interrogation of Mr. Vaughan laſted until near 6 o'clock. Mr. Wilſon, of Bartlett's buildings, brother to Capt. Wilſon, of the artillery, was alſo examined. The Council ſat from 11 o'clock till 6. Mr. Bond, the magiſtrate was preſent.

It would be improper for us to offer any ſurmiſe as to the nature of the examinations; but they have naturally given riſe to much ſpeculation. It was in conſequence of the occupation of the miniſters on this ſubject, that the houſes of parliament adjourned, without doing any public buſineſs.

CINCINNATI, May 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Vincennes, dated May 14, to his friend in this place.

"A continual correſpondence is kept up, between the Britiſh commanding officer of Detroit, and the Spaniſh commanding officer of St. Louis. From letters received from gentlemen, living in the Illinois, dated May 6th, we are informed, that the Spaniſh expreſs had returned from Detroit, on or about the firſt inſt. and brings information that the Britiſh are making great preparations for war at that place: That the militia of Detroit, commanded by the Governor of that place, and three regiments of regulars were at Ruſhdebo, to act in conjunction with the Indians, againſt Gen. Wayne's army: this information comes from another quarter, by the Indians, and a great many of this river, are gone to join the Britiſh ſtandard. About five days ago a man arrived from New-Madrid at this place, and informs us, that that garriſon is 200 ſtrong, beſides three gallies and three galliots, which had juſt arrived from New-Orleans with 40,000 dollars; this information is confirmed by letters from Kaſkaſkias; the Spaniards are in high ſpirits about the news from Detroit.

Head Quarters, Greenville, May 27, 1794.

The Commander in Chief is happy in the opportunity of thus publicly expreſſing his approbation of the conduct of Lieut. Turner, of the 2d, and Enſign Lee, of the 4th Sub Legion, who with 25 gallant troops charged and defeated three times their number of ſavages on the 13th inſtant; although in poſſeſſion of their choice of ground, and flufhed with temporary advantage over the ſmall, but the determined van guard, who with their intrepid leader, Corporal James Waters of the firſt Sub. Legion bravely fell in defence of the eſcort.—The Commander in Chief is alſo much obliged to Lieut. Clarke of the 4th Sub Legion, and the troops under his command, for the rapidity of their march to ſupport the van guard; the precipitated flight of the ſavages, who abandoned all their packs, blankets, and proviſions, with many of their arms, produces a demonſtration that they cannot ſuſtain a determined charge.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.

The news of the capture of Cape Francois at the period of the 23th of May is ſo far from being true, that Capt. Thomſon, of the brig Harriot, who ſailed from thence about the 1ſt of June, aſſures us that the Spaniſh army, which had blockaded the town during ſeveral days, was cut to pieces by Gen. Vellat.

Gen. Laveaux was about to march againſt Fort Dauphin, in full confidence of being able to re-take it, the news of the decree for the emancipation of ſlaves, having transformed all the negroes into ſo many heroes.

Arrived the ſnow Mercury, Capt. Clay, in 75 days from Liverpool, with whom came 22 paſſengers, chiefly merchants.

The brig Suſanna, Capt. Baird, ſailed from Belfaſt, the 7th May: She has brought 285 paſſengers, all in perfect health; and we learn by her that Mr. Rowan, the celebrated Iriſh patriot, had made his eſcape from priſon in Dublin. A reward of 2000 guineas was offered for ſecuring him.

NEW-YORK, June 26.

Tueſday evening arrived here the Concord. The Lyſander, and the Prompt French veſſels of war.

JUNE 27.

Yeſterday arrived here after 8 weeks paſſage, from Newry, the ſhip Alexandria, Captain Coffin, with 455 ſouls on board.

JULY 3.

Extract of a letter from Martinique to a reſpectable merchant in this city, dated 5th June.

"We hear this moment of a French fleet, ſome ſay five others nine ſhips of the line, lying at Point Petre, Gaudaloupe.—The Roebuck of 40 guns and an armed brig, is all the Engliſh force in this port; what force is at Port-Royal I know not—Engliſh face are longer than a yard."

NEWPORT, July 6.

On Friday laſt was celebrated in this Town, the Anniverſary of American Independence.

The Day was uſhered in with the ringing of Bells, and firing of Cannon. At Sunriſe the State Houſe, Liberty Tree, Parade and other public Streets and Buildings, were elegantly decorated with Colours.

In the Forenoon of the Day the Artillery Company, under the Command of Capt. Francis Malbone, and the Newport Guards, under the Command of Capt. Wing Spooner, paraded in compleat Uniforms, and performed a Variety of Manœuvres and Firings in a ſoldierly Manner, and to the entire Satisfaction of the great Number of Citizens who joined in the Celebrations of the Day.

At 12 o'Clock the Artillery Company formed at the Head of the Parade and fired Fifteen Vollies in Honor of the Day, and at 3 o'Clock, P. M. partook of an elegant Dinner at the State-Houſe, at which they were favoured with the Company of Generals Rochambeau and Ricard with their Suits.—The Room was decorated in a moſt beautiful Manner, highly emulematic of the Occaſion—

Fifteen lofty Pillars of Ever-green, decorated with Flowers and connected by Arches of the ſame Compoſition, ſurrounded the Table—The Head of each Pillar inſcribed with the Name of the State it was deſigned to repreſent. In the Centre of the Table was the Tree of Liberty dreſſed with Flowers, and inſcribed with the following Mottos.

In Front of the Tree,

"America and France—In *Liberty* we are *One*."

Around the Tree,

"We will water it—We will ſupport it—It will flouriſh."

We muſt not omit to mention, that the Liberality of the Ladies afforded the Ornaments of the Room.

After Dinner the following Toaſts were drank:

1. To the People in the whole World—Knowledge, Virtue and Liberty.

2. To the United States of America:—The Rights, Conſtitution and Laws, inviolate in Unity and Peace.

3. To the Preſident of the United States:—Health, Happineſs and the Gratitude of Freemen.

4. To the Governor and State of Rhode-Iſland:—The united Voice and Support of Freemen.

5. To the Officers of the United States:—Honor and Compenſation, if able and upright—Impeachment and Puniſhment, if incompetent or unfaithful.

6. To the Republic of France:—Victory crown'd with Peace, and Government ſupported by the People, protecting Liberty and adminiſtering Juſtice.

7. To the oppreſſed Poles:—The Spirit, the Union, and the Succeſs of Men determined to be free.

8. To the Memory of the Martyrs to Liberty:—Exemplification of their Virtues by the living.

9. To our Brethren at Algiers:—Sympathy and Aſ-

M. BARERE,

I have selected the following Extracts from the second volume of Dr. MOORE's Journal—To those who have not time or opportunity to read the volume at large, these particulars may be interesting. The public will make allowances for the high colouring of Dr. Moore, who is no friend to the French Revolution.

ROBERSPIERRE,

(now one of the Committee of Public Safety.)

ROBERSPIERRE is a native of Arras—This great Luminary of the Revolution not only renders Arras more conspicuous, but has thrown a ray of light on his brother, who lived there in obscurity, but is now chosen a Deputy to the Convention.

Robespierre is a man of small size and a disagreeable countenance, which announce more fire than understanding, in his calmest moments he conceals with difficulty the hatred and malignity which is said to exist in his heart, and which his features are admirably formed to express—He distinguished himself in the Constituent Assembly by the violence of his speeches, and much more since in the Jacobin Society by the violence of his measures.—His eloquence is employed in invectives against Tyrants and Aristocrats, and in Declamation in praise of Liberty.—His speeches are barren in argument but sometimes fertile in the flowers of fancy.

Roberspierre is considered as an enthusiast rather than a hypocrite: some people think him both, which is not without example, but to me he seems to be too much of the first to be a great deal of the second.

He has always refused every office of emolument—his passion is popularity, not avarice, and he is allowed even by those who detest many parts of his character, and are his enemies, to be incorruptible by money.

In the Chronique de Paris of yesterday (a paper conducted by Condorcet) is the following curious article, which I shall insert, because it shews M. Condorcet's idea of a man who has made so much noise in this country, particularly of late:—

"It is sometimes asked, how it happens that such numbers of women are continually attending Robespierre wherever he is, at his own house, at the galleries of the Jacobins, of the Cordeliers, and of the Convention?

"It is because the French Revolution is considered as a Religion of which Robespierre is the leader of a sect.—He is a priest who has devotees—But it is evident that all his power is *en quenouille*—Robespierre preaches—Robespierre censures—he is furious, grave, melancholic, affectedly exalted, followed in his opinions, and in his conduct he thunders against the rich and the great—he lives on little, is moderate in his natural appetites—his chief mission is to speak—but he speaks forever—He refuses those offices in which he might be of service to the people, and chooses those in which he expects to govern them.—He appears where he can make a figure, and disappears when the scene is occupied by others—He has all the characteristics, not of the leader of a religion, but of the leader of a sect.—He attempts to establish a reputation of austerity which points to sanctity. He mounts on forms, and talks of God and Providence.—He calls himself the friend of the poor and the weak. He makes himself be followed by women, and gravely accepts of their homage and admiration.—He retires before danger, and nobody is so conspicuous when the danger is over.—Robespierre is a Poreski, and never can be any thing more.

"One of those incidents of a week is the accusation of Robespierre, by a man of great understanding and talents (Louvet) but whose imagination is more extensive than either.—The accuser and the accused have both been heard, and both have proved, that it is impossible to make a Dictator of Robespierre."

COUTHON,

(also one of the present Committee of Public Safety.)

COUTHON labours under a disease, which renders him unable to walk or even to stand, and which seems to have communicated its malignity to his disposition. He is always brought in the arms of his servant from his carriage into the Assembly, and is indulged with the liberty of speaking without rising from his seat—He has the reputation of being a man of acute parts—there is a mildness in his countenance that is not found in his opinions, which are generally violent and severe.

BARRERE,

(now of the Committee of Public Safety.)

BARRERE, Deputy from the Department of High Pyrenees, who was a member of the Constituent Assembly without being much distinguished, begins to be thought of more importance in the Convention—He has not hitherto taken a decided part with either party, but I am told is courted by both.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

Messieurs Printers,

Your publishing the following protest, will oblige an admirer of your free press. I am Yours, &c.

ROBERT SIMONS.

I, ROBERT SIMONS, Citizen of the United States of America, do most solemnly protest against the appointment of Mr. John Jay, Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Great-Britain, the said appointment being both unconstitutional and tyrannical. Having taken an oath in the last war to oppose all tyrants and their abettors, I think proper in this public manner, to declare that I do not consider myself bound by any treaty in which he, the said John Jay, shall be concerned, whether for peace or war. At the same time declaring, that all treaties which are constitutional, I will consider as the law of the land, and will at the risque of my life, assist in putting the same in force.

Mount Gerizzim, June 11th, 1794.

From the Gazette of the United States.

EXTRACT.

In every nation there exists a set of men, who at all times delight in war. Incapable of fulfilling the laborious duties of civil life, their turbulent spirits pant for the active scenes of a military one. Their restless tempers, disdaining the drowsy toils of a counting-house or workshop, seek with impetuous ardor the glorious exploits of the camp; they burn with impatience to exchange the pen for the sword, or the hammer for the truncheon, and to obtain by a coup de main that glory and wealth which the ignoble drudgery of many a tiresome year would not have yielded. If destitute of property, while they appreciate not the losses of war, prize-money, plunder, and other emoluments are lures irresistible; if destitute of reputation, while the tranquil times of peace afford leisure to contemplate the villians conduct, the hasty scenes of war snatch him from the view and hide him in the confusion of martial bustle, and a lucky exploit in a military station, may throw a tinsel lustre over a character tarnished by a dishonorable act in a civil one. If trammelled with debt, the confusions incident to war may free him from his embarrassments by a temporary suspension of payment, or by a fortunate intervention of depreciated paper money.

These worthy characters, prompted by so natural an antipathy to a state of peace and such passionate fondness for war, will ardently grasp at every circumstance which can promote their ends: any irritation of the public mind, any just resentments for unprovoked injuries, are fine materials for them to work upon; the peaceable citizens are roused by the clamor of revenge, their pacific dispositions are stimulated by appeals to their national pride, and any kind of negociation is reprobated as a dereliction of our characters, and an abandonment of our interests.

These appeals are reiterated in public and in private, in speeches and in print, by the individuals, and aggregately in their clubs. Not content with the existing causes of irritation, the ferment is encreased by an industrious circulation of false rumours and exaggerated injuries: denunciations are hurled upon all who recommend peace till negociation has failed or the country is better prepared for war, and no endavours are neglected to destroy those who thwart their views.

European Intelligence.

NEW REVOLUTION IN POLAND.

BANKS OF THE VISTULA, April 23.

THE Revolution in Poland is at the highest pitch.—The patriots have constituted themselves into a revolutionary body. They are masters of Warsaw, and all the Polish artillery contained in the arsenal of that capital.

The king is in their hands, as also the Prussian Ambassador, Mr. Von Bouchholtz, and Von Asch, the Russian Resident.

Gen. Igelstroom, with the other Russian Generals Apraxin, Pistor and Count Nicholas Subpow, with 1200 Russians, the remains of 3000 men who garrisoned Warsaw, have joined the Prussians at Zacrosym.

The patriots are fortying Cracow, and levying a great number of new corps.

Prince Adam Czatorinsky is said to have arrived at Cracow, in order to take an active part in the revolution.

PARIS, April 27.

Among those recently imprisoned are Gen. Galbaud, late Commandant of St. Domingo, and Conscience, his Aid-de-Camp.

LONDON, May 8.

On Monday evening 5000 stand of arms were lodged in the Tower, taken from on board a Danish ship brought into the river, and which had been destined for France.

Letters from Jassy, in Moldavia, give an account of the measures taken lately by the Ottoman Porte, in favor of the insurgents in Poland. The Hospodars of Wallacia and Moldavia, have received firmants from the Porte to give an hospitable reception to the Polish fugitives that should arrive in those provinces, for the sake of shelter; and to provide even for the sustenance of the needy, until further orders. Commissaries from the Turkish government have lately arrived at Jassy, in order to buy up large quantities of provision for different military magazines.

Besides the coasting fleet of Danes and Swedes another squadron is to continue in the Mediterranean, consisting of 7 ships of the line, and some frigates. On the part of Sweden, the gallies of Sweabourg and Abo are also to be fitted out.

Upwards of two tons of gold, or 20,000l. has been subscribed at the Exchange of Stockholm, towards fitting out the Swedish fleet, and sent to the regent by a deputation from the Four ranks of people. The popularity of the regent has been at the highest pitch since the discovery of the late conspiracy.

Capt. W. of the artillery is the person now in custody in the Duke of York's army, for communicating to Pichegru the disposition of the allied forces, and suggesting a plan by which the Carmagnols might surround and cut off the invading armies.

Upon a suspicion of this nature, we must be silent; but we blush for the honour of the British arms, when we hear that for a cause so detestable, a breach of confidence, of conscience, and honor, like this has occurred.

MAY 9.

In consequence of a note from Mr. Secretary Dundas, on Wednesday, sent to Lord Lauderdale, Mr. Sheridan, Major Maitland, Mr. William Smith, and Mr. Vaughan, members of the House of Commons, requesting they would attend a meeting of the cabinet ministers at the Secretary of State's office; the above gentlemen yesterday went thither, at 11 o'clock, and were each interrogated separately, in consequence of some matter which had come out on Mr. Stone's examination. The three first of these gentlemen were not long detained: but the interrogation of Mr. Vaughan lasted until near 6 o'clock. Mr. Wilson, of Bartlett's buildings, brother to Capt. Wilson, of the artillery, was also examined. The Council sat from 11 o'clock till 6. Mr. Bond, the magistrate was present.

It would be improper for us to offer any surmise as to the nature of the examinations; but they have naturally given rise to much speculation. It was in consequence of the occupation of the ministers on this subject, that the houses of parliament adjourned, without doing any public business.

CINCINNATI, May 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Vincennes, dated May 14, to his friend in this place.

"A continual correspondence is kept up, between the British commanding officer of Detroit, and the Spanish commanding officer of St. Louis. From letters received from gentlemen, living in the Illinois, dated May 6th, we are informed, that the Spanish expresis had returned from Detroit, on or about the first inst. and brings information that the British are making great preparations for war at that place: That the militia of Detroit, commanded by the Governor of that place, and three regiments of regulars were at Ruskidebo, to act in conjunction with the Indians, against Gen. Wayne's army; this information comes from another quarter, by the Indians, and a great many of this river, are gone to join the British standard. About five days ago a man arrived from New-Madrid at this place, and informs us, that that garrison is 200 strong, besides three gallies and three galliots, which had just arrived from New-Orleans with 40,000 dollars; this information is confirmed by letters from Kaskaskias; the Spaniards are in high spirits about the news from Detroit.

Head Quarters, Greenville, May 17, 1794.

The Commander in Chief is happy in the opportunity of thus publicly expressing his approbation of the conduct of Lieut. Turner, of the 2d, and Ensign Lee, of the 4th Sub Legion, who with 15 gallant troops charged and defeated three times their number of savages on the 13th instant; although in possession of their choice of ground, and flushed with temporary advantage over the small, but the determined van guard, who with their intrepid leader, Corporal James Wares of the first Sub. Legion bravely fell in defence of the escort.—The Commander in Chief is also much obliged to Lieut. Clarke of the 4th Sub Legion, and the troops under his command, for the rapidity of their march to support the van guard; the precipitated flight of the savages, who abandoned all their packs, blankets, and provisions, with many of their arms, produces a demonstration that they cannot sustain a determined charge.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.

The news of the capture of Cape Francois at the period of the 23th of May is so far from being true, that Capt. Thomson, of the brig Harriot, who sailed from thence about the 1st of June, assures us that the Spanish army, which had blockaded the town during several days, was cut to pieces by Gen. Vellat.

Gen. Laveaux was about to march against Fort Dauphin, in full confidence of being able to re-take it, the news of the decree for the emancipation of slaves, having transformed all the negroes into so many heroes.

Arrived the snow Mercury, Capt. Clay, in 75 days from Liverpool, with whom came 22 passengers, chiefly merchants.

The brig Susanna, Capt. Baird, sailed from Belfast, the 7th May: She has brought 283 passengers, all in perfect health; and we learn by her that Mr. Rowan, the celebrated Irish patriot, had made his escape from prison in Dublin. A reward of 1000 guineas was offered for securing him.

NEW-YORK, June 26.

Tuesday evening arrived here the Concord. The Liberator, and the Prompt French vessels of war.

JUNE 27.

Yesterday arrived here after 8 weeks passage, from Newry, the ship Alexandria, Captain Coffin, with 455 souls on board.

JULY 3.

Extract of a letter from Martinique to a respectable merchant in this city, dated 5th June.

"We hear this moment of a French fleet, some say five others nine ships of the line, lying at Point Petre, Gaudaloupe.—The Roebuck of 40 guns and an armed brig, is all the English force in this port; what force is at Port-Royal I know not—English faces are longer than a yard."

NEWPORT, July 8.

On Friday last was celebrated in this Town, the Anniversary of American Independence.

The Day was ushered in with the ringing of Bells, and firing of Cannon. At Sunrise the State House, Liberty Tree, Parade and other public Streets and Buildings, were elegantly decorated with Colours.

In the Forenoon of the Day the Artillery Company, under the Command of Capt. Francis Malbone, and the Newport Guards, under the Command of Capt. Wing Spooner, paraded in compleat Uniforms, and performed a Variety of Manœuvres and Firings in a soldierly Manner, and to the entire Satisfaction of the great Number of Citizens who joined in the Celebrations of the Day.

At 12 o'Clock the Artillery Company formed at the Head of the Parade and fired Fifteen Vollies in Honor of the Day, and at 3 o'Clock, P. M. partook of an elegant Dinner at the State-House, at which they were favoured with the Company of Generals Rochambeau and Ricard with their Suits.—The Room was decorated in a most beautiful Manner, highly emblematic of the Occasion—

Fifteen lofty Pillars of Ever-green, decorated with Flowers and connected by Arches of the same Composition, surrounded the Table—The Head of each Pillar inscribed with the Name of the State it was designed to represent. In the Centre of the Table was the Tree of Liberty dressed with Flowers, and inscribed with the following Mottos.

In Front of the Tree,

"America and France—In *Liberty* we are *One*."

Around the Tree,

"We will water it—We will support it—It will flourish."

We must not omit to mention, that the Liberality of the Ladies afforded the Ornaments of the Room.

After Dinner the following Toasts were drank:

1. To the People in the whole World—Knowledge, Virtue and Liberty.

2. To the United States of America:—The Rights, Constitution and Laws, inviolate in Unity and Peace.

3. To the President of the United States:—Health, Happiness and the Gratitude of Freemen.

4. To the Governor and State of Rhode-Island:—The united Voice and Support of Freemen.

5. To the Officers of the United States:—Honor and Compensation, if able and upright—Impeachment and Punishment, if incompetent or unfaithful.

6. To the Republic of France:—Victory crown'd with Peace, and Government supported by the People, protecting Liberty and administering Justice.

7. To the oppressed Poles:—The Spirit, the Union, and the Success of Men determined to be free.

8. To the Memory of the Matyrs to Liberty:—Exemplification of their Virtues by the living.

9. To our Brethren at Algiers:—Sympathy and Af-

ſation, with a liberal and ſpeedy Proviſion for their Support and Ranſom,

10. To the Agricultural:—The Horn of Plenty; Corn, Oil and Wine.

11. To the Commercial:—Reſtitution, Proteſtion and proſperous Enterprize.

12. To the Induſtrious of every Claſs:—A multiplied Reward, with the Sweets of Enjoyment.

13. To the Fair-Sex:—A Union with their Counters in Uniſon.

14. To the Arts and Sciences:—Diſcovery, Improvement, and Perfection.

15. To the Day:—A Yearly Jubilee in Remembrance, and to perpetuate the Epoch of Liberty.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By General Rochambeau.——Speedy Deſtruction to the Kings in the Univerſe.

By General Ricard.——Perpetual Union between the Republics of France and America.

By Captain Malbone.——We pledge each other in a Glaſs to Friendſhip and Fraternity.*

* *Here the Company roſe, and gave their Hands.*

After which the Muſic beat "to Arms," and the Company again paraded, marched through the Streets, and performed a Variety of Evolutions and Firings, with ſingular Applauſe.

A Number of Citizens of the Town, Proprietors of Liberty-Tree, aſſembled under its Shade, and accompanied the Diſcharge of Cannon with 15 patriotic Toaſts.

We are ſorry to add, that the general Joy and Happineſs, which had prevailed through the Morning, was allayed by an Accident which happened in the Afternoon,——A Keg of Cartridges, at the Foot of Louis-Street, accidentally took Fire, and by the Exploſion ſeveral Men and Boys were wounded. Two of the Lads, we learn, are dangerouſly hurt.

The following Acts of Congreſs, at their late Seſſion, were omitted in our laſt not being in the Paper from which we extracted the other; a Gentleman has been ſo obliging as to furniſh us with a complete Liſt, from which we now to puniſh the Remainder:

47 An Act laying duties upon carriages for the conveyance of perſons.

48. An act to authorize the Preſident of the United State, during the receſs of the preſent Congreſs, to cauſe to be purchaſed or built a number of veſſels to be equipped as gallies or otherwiſe, in the ſervice of the United States.

49. An act authorizing a ſettlement of certain expenſes of the Commiſſioners of Loans.

50. An act laying duties on licences for ſelling wines and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors by retail.

51. An act laying certain duties upon ſnuff and refined ſugar.

52. An act in addition to the act for making further and more effectual proviſion for the protection of the Frontiers of the United States.

53. An act for the remiſſion of the duties on certain diſtilled ſpirits deſtroyed by fire.

54. An act laying additional duties on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States.

55 An act allowing an additional compenſation to the principal Clerks in the department of State, and the Treaſury and War departments for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four.

56. An act to make proviſion for the widow and orphan children of Robert Forſyth.

57. An act concerning Invalids.

58. An act ſupplementary to the act, intituled, "An act to promote the progreſs of uſeful arts."

59. An act to continue in force for a limited time, the act ſupplementary to the act for the eſtabliſhment and ſupport of light-houſes, beacons, buoys, and public piers.

60. An act for the relief of Nicholas Rieb.

61. An act declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to an act of the ſtate of Maryland paſſed the twenty-eighth of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, for the appointment of a Health Officer.

62. An act to amend the act, intituled, "An act to enable the officers and ſoldiers of the Virginia line on Continental eſtabliſhment to obtain titles to certain lands lying northweſt of the river Ohio, between the Little Miami and Scioto.

63. An act making appropriations for certain purpoſes therein expreſſed.

64. An act making certain alterations in the act for eſtabliſhing the Judicial Courts, and altering the time and place of holding certain Courts.

65 An act laying duties on property ſold at auction.

RESOLUTIONS.

6. Reſolution, directing the reſpective Clerks of the Diſtrict Courts of the United States to return copies of the tables of fees payable in the Supreme or Superior Courts of the ſtate in which he reſides, to the Attorney-General.

7. Reſolution, directing the Secretary at War to make out and return to the Diſtrict Judges, certain liſts, in the caſes of Invalid Penſioners.

On Sunday laſt arrived here an Engliſh Brig, called the Induſtry, Prize to the French Ship Liberty, Captain Laurenty.—She was from St. Vincents bound to London, and has on board 182 Hogſheads of Sugar, beſides other valuable Articles.

MARRIED]—At Germantown, RICHARD BLAND LEE, Eſq; One of the Members of Congreſs from Virginia, to Miſs COLLINS, Daughter of Mr. Stephen Collins, Merchant, Philadelphia.

—In this Town, Mr. JAMES R. DOCKRAY, to Miſs PEGGY OLDFIELD, Daughter of the late Captain John Oldfield.

—At Portſmouth, Mr. BENJAMIN C. HARGILL, to Miſs RUTH SHERMAN, 3d Daughter of John Sherman, Eſq.

—Mr. STEPHEN BURRINGTON, to Miſs ELIZA CORNELL, Daughter of Mr. Benjamin Cornell, deceaſed.

—Mr. SAMUEL SEARSE, to Mrs. REBECCA FULLER, of Rochester.

DIED]—In England, Lord GEORGE CAVENDISH—a patriotic Member of the Houſe of Commons

—At Wickford (North Kingſtown) on the 3d Inſt. Doctor JOHN PARISH, in the 41ſt Year of his Age.

—In this Town, Mrs. MARY MELVILL, Widow of the late Mr. David Melvill, Pewterer.

—Mrs. SARAH COFFIN, Widow, of Mr. Walter Coffin, late of this Town, in the 47th Year of her Age.

Liſt of American Veſſels, captured and carried into the Port of Plymouth, in the Iſland of Montſerrat.

When brought in.—Name and Deſcription of each Veſſel—Maſter's Name—Name of the Port, where each Veſſel belonged—Names of the Privateers, who captured each Veſſel.

1793, *Nov.* 22. Brig Maryland, John Stran, Baltimore, taken by the Prince of Wales.

Ditto Schooner Peacock, William Blaney, Marblehead, Brig Agnes.

Dec. 8. Schooner Polly, Timothy Stillman, Seabrook, Ship Mary.

12. Sloop Betty, Benjamin Spurr, Charleſton, Ditto.

Ditto. Sloop Diligent, John Cunningham, Virginia, Ditto and Schooner Lydia.

Ditto. Brig Lydia, James Caſſell, Boſton, Do. & Do.

13. Sloop Experiment, Stephen Trowbridge, New-Haven, Ditto and Ditto.

21. Sloop Polly, Jonathan Liſter, jun. New London, Schooner Lydia *(Condemned, and ran away.)*

1794, *Jan.* 2. Schooner Laura, Peter Pond, New-Haven, Ships Mary and Jonah.

13. Brig Three Friends, Andrew Morris, Wilmington, Ship Favourite.

Ditto. Brig Two Brothers, Sam. Endicott, Salem, Do.

14. Brig Rachel, Andrew Lee, Manheſter, Ditto, Brig Union and Schooner Experiment.

Ditto. Brig Richmond, Francis Days, Virginia, Brig Union.

17. Brig Mind, Thomas Putman, Salem, Schooner Experiment.

22. Sloop Polly, William Milberry, Newbury-Port, Ship Mary.

26 Brig Sally, Timothy Wellman, Salem, Schooner Experiment.

27. Sloop Commerce, Thomas Hale, New York, Brig Lapwing *(Cleared)*

Ditto. Brig Recovery, James Mitchell, New London, Schooner Experiment.

Do. Brig Polly, Amos Townſend, New-Haven, Do.

28. Schooner Robin, Peter Fry, Salem, Brig Agnes and Schooner Fanny.

29. Brig Venus, Obed Gardner, Baltimore, Ship Mary.

30. Schooner Neuter, Nehemiah Lovell, Boſton, Schooner Experiment and Beaulieu.

Ditto. Schooner William, William Richmond, Dighton, Brig Lapwing.

Ditto. Schooner Betſy, Thomas Barker, Marblehead, Ship Mary.

Ditto. Brig Polly, Thomas Potter, New-York, Schooners Experiment and Beaulieu.

31. Sloop Dolly, James Smith Clark, Haddam, Brig Union and Lapwing and Ship Mary.

Ditto. Sloop Betſy, Pardon T. Slocum, Newport, R. I. Schooner Experiment.

Feb. 5. Sch. Sewell, Joſeph Hubbert, Baltimore, Do.

Ditto. Ship Neptune, Hiram Rollins, Portſmouth, N. H. Ditto.

6. Brig Hannah, John Bartlett, Boſton, Ditto.

8. Ship Delaware, James Art, Philadelphia, Ditto.

12. Brig Falmouth, James Tracy, New London, Do.

Ditto. Sloop Neptune, Edward Staples, Boſton, Sloop Sally.

15. Schooner Harmony, Alexander Smith, Nottingham, Brig Lapwing *(Cleared)*

22. Brig Hannah, Moſes Goodrich, Newbury-Port, Schooner Eliza *(Ditto.)*

24. Schooner Fanny, Daniel Campbell, Baltimore, Schooner Lovely Mary *(Ditto)*

25. Sloop Ann, Thomas Waite, Portland, Schooner Maria and Sloop Rebecca *(Ditto.)*

26. Brig Chance, William Earle, jun. Providence, R. I. Brig Lapwing *(Ditto)*

Ditto. Schooner Three Friends, Samuel Wild, Boſton, Schooner Maria *(Ditto)*

Ditto. Schooner Fanny, Nathaniel Raymond, Beverly, Ditto *(Ditto.)*

March 10. Sloop Nancy, Seth Stephens, Sandwich, Maſſachuſetts, Schooner Lovely Mary *(Ditto.)*

Ditto. Brig Columbus, Samuel R. Trevett, Marblehead, Schooner Eliza *(Ditto.)*

11. Brig Elizabeth, Sewell Toppan, Newbury-Port, Sloop Rebecca *(Ditto)*

Ditto. Brig Rose, Stephen Philips, Salem, Brig John and Sch Maria *(Ditto)*

15. Brig Succeſs, Alex. Beard, Baltimore, Brig John *(Ditto)*

17. Brig Rebecca, Jonathan Landon, New-York, Schooner Maria *(Ditto.)*

Ditto. Schooner Argo, Benjamin Spurr, Baltimore, Sloop Agenoria *(afterwards carried to Bermudas)*

April 2. Brig Dolphin, Joſhua Barker, Boſton, Schooner Lydia *(Cleared.)*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, July 7.

ENTERED,	From
Sloop Randolph, Hathaway,	Sag-Harbour
—— Arvin, Borden,	Ditto
—— Defiance, Burns,	Ditto
—— Aurora, Brown,	New York
—— Betſy, Slocum,	St. Euſtatia
Brig Ruth, Gladding,	St. Croix
—— Endeavour, Phillips,	Bermuda
CLEARED,	For
Sloop Sally, Starbuck,	Nantucket
—— Warwick, Wellcot,	New York
—— Romeo, Peterſon,	Ditto
—— Rover, Brown,	Norfolk
—— Defiance, Burns,	Sag Harbour
—— Fanny, Coggeſhall,	Ditto
—— William, Marſhall,	Ditto
—— Becca, Ranſon,	Edenton
—— Suſanna, Clarke,	Alexandria
Schooner Hannah, Allin,	Charleſton
Brig Hope, Dennis,	New York
—— Sally, Slocum,	St. Thomas's

LETTERS *in the* POST OFFICE, *July 7, 1794.*

ALLEN Solathiel, Captain, Briggs John, Coffman Paul, *Taverton*; Cole Sarah R. Thomas John, Zuniide Mont. 2; Howland Sarah, Lowry Monſ. Murray James, Navarrer Mont Captain; Siffin Job, Tilingnaſt Thomas Doctor; Woodward William,

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BY AUTHORITY.

THEATRE,
NEWPORT.

Thurſday Evening, July 10,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A TRAGEDY (written by *Shakeſpeare*)—Called,

ROMEO & JULIET.

ROMEO,	Mr. HARPER,
MERCUTIO,	Mr. KENNA,
PARIS,	Mr. ADAMS,
FRIAR LAWRENCE,	Mr. WATTS,
PRINCE,	Mr. REDFIELD,
CAPULET,	Mr. PATTERSON,
MONTAGUE,	Mr. SOLOMON.
JULIET,	Mrs. METCALFE,
NURSE,	Mrs. SOLOMON,
LADY CAPULET,	Mrs. WATTS.

In ACT 5th, a FUNERAL PROCESSION of JULIET, to the Monument of the Capulets.

To which will be added,

An ENTERTAINMENT, written by the Author of *The Citizen, &c.*——Called,

Three Weeks after Marriage;

OR,

WHAT WE MUST ALL COME TO.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets ſold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Half paſt Six, and the Performance begin precisely at Half paſt Seven.

Front and Stage Boxes 6s.—Side Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 1s. 6d.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE, to the Paper Manufactory, in Providence.——For Terms, apply to Col. CHRISTOPHER OLNEY, at Providence, or JACOB RICHARDSON, in Newport.

July 7, 1794.

TAKEN up on the 25th of June 1794, a little South of Worden's Pond, in the Hills, in South Kingſtown, a young looking Man, with no Cloaths with him, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, with lightiſh Eyes, Beard, and Hair, with a Scar little above the upper Edge of his right Kneepan, very much tanned with the Sun. He is now reſiding at the Dwelling Houſe of the Subſcriber, Overſeer of the Poor in the aboveſaid Town, who wiſhes the above young Man's Parents or Guardian would come and take him away, which will ſave any further Expence. WILLIAM WILCOX.

N. B. This young Man appears to have loſt his Reaſon, he ſays very little, and will often Times tear his Cloaths off, and if he has Liberty he tries to get away into the Woods.

South-Kingſtown, July 1, 1794.

THE Subſcribers, appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. Town-Council of the Town of Newport, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, Eſq late of Pomfret, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give Notice to all Perſons who have not exhibited their Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or in Company under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their Claims to us, or either of us, on or before the Firſt Monday in Auguſt next.—There being a further Time of One Month allowed by the ſaid Town Council for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

Newport, 7th July, 1794.

WHEREAS WILLIAM SLOCUM, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Mariner, at March Seſſion, A. D. 1794, of the General Aſſembly, for the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. did obtain the Benefit of an Act, made and paſſed, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors; and having lodged his Petition, with an Inventory of his Effects, in the Records of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Newport, at laſt May Term.——Therefore the Creditors of the ſaid WILLIAM are notified to appear, if they ſee Cauſe, at next November Term of the ſame Court, to be held at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the third Monday of November next, when and where Commiſſioners or Aſſignees will be appointed, to make Diſtribution of ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate among his Creditors, according to Law.

Witneſs. THOMAS PECKHAM, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 7, 1794

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the Eſtate of DANIEL BEBEE, late of this Town, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent: And Two Months longer being allowed for that Purpoſe—Notice is hereby given to all Perſons who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims to either of us, in the Town of Newport aforeſaid, on or before the Firſt Monday in September next, being the Time allowed by ſaid Council for aſcertaining and ſettling the Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate. THOMAS GODDARD,

WILLIAM MOORE, jun.

Newport, July 7, 1794.

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—In this Town, Mr. JAMES R. DOCKRAY, to Miſs PEGGY OLDFIELD, Daughter of the late Captain John Oldfield.

—At Portſmouth, Mr. BENJAMIN C. HARGILL, to Miſs RUTH SHERMAN, 3d Daughter of John Sherman, Eſq.

—Mr. STEPHEN BURRINGTON, to Miſs ELIZA CORNELL, Daughter of Mr. Benjamin Cornell, deceaſed.

—Mr. SAMUEL SEARSE, to Mrs. REBECCA FULLER, of Rocheſter.

DIED]—In England, Lord GEORGE CAVENDISH—a patriotic Member of the Houſe of Commons.

—At Wickford (North Kingſtown) on the 3d Inſt. Doctor JOHN PARISH, in the 41ſt Year of his Age.

—In this Town, Mrs. MARY MELVILL, Widow of the late Mr. David Melvill, Pewterer.

—Mrs. SARAH COFFIN, Widow, of Mr. Walter Coffin, late of this Town, in the 47th Year of her Age.

Liſt of American Veſſels, captured and carried into the Port of Plymouth, in the Iſland of Montſerrat.

When brought in—Name and Deſcription of each Veſſel—Maſter's Name—Name of the Port, where each Veſſel belonged—Names of the Privateers, who captured each Veſſel.

1793, *Nov.* 22. Brig Maryland, John Stran, Baltimore, taken by the Prince of Wales.

Ditto Schooner Peacock, William Blaney, Marblehead, Brig Agnes.

Dec. 8. Schooner Polly, Timothy Stillman, Seabrook, Ship Mary.

12. Sloop Betſy, Benjamin Spurr, Charleſton, Ditto.

Ditto. Sloop Diligent, John Cunningham, Virginia, Ditto and Schooner Lydia.

Ditto. Brig Lydia, James Caſſell, Boſton, Do. & Do.

13. Sloop Experiment, Stephen Trowbridge, New-Haven, Ditto and Ditto.

21. Sloop Polly, Jonathan Liſter, jun. New London, Schooner Lydia *(Condemned, and ran away.)*

1794, *Jan.* 2. Schooner Laura, Peter Pond, New-Haven, Ships Mary and Jonah.

13. Brig Three Friends, Andrew Morris, Wilmington, Ship Favourite.

Ditto. Brig Two Brothers, Sam. Endicott, Salem, Do.

14. Brig Rachel, Andrew Lee, Mancheſter, Ditto, Brig Union and Schooner Experiment.

Ditto. Brig Richmond, Francis Days, Virginia, Brig Union.

17. Brig Mind, Thomas Putman, Salem, Schooner Experiment.

22. Sloop Polly, William Milberry, Newbury-Port, Ship Mary.

26 Brig Sally, Timothy Wellman, Salem, Schooner Experiment.

27. Sloop Commerce, Thomas Hale, New York, Brig Lapwing *(Cleared)*

Ditto. Brig Recovery, James Mitchell, New London, Schooner Experiment.

Do. Brig Polly, Amos Townſend, New-Haven, Do.

28. Schooner Robin, Peter Fry, Salem, Brig Agnes and Schooner Fanny.

29. Brig Venus, Obed Gardner, Baltimore, Ship Mary.

30. Schooner Neuter, Nehemiah Lovell, Boſton, Schooner Experiment and Bealieu.

Ditto. Schooner William, William Richmond, Dighton, Brig Lapwing.

Ditto. Schooner Betſy, Thomas Barker, Marblehead, Ship Mary.

Ditto. Brig Polly, Thomas Potter, New-York, Schooners Experiment and Beaulieu.

31. Sloop Dolly, James Smith Clark, Haddam, Brig Union and Lapwing and Ship Mary.

Ditto. Sloop Betſy, Pardon T. Slocum, Newport, R. I. Schooner Experiment.

Feb. 5. Sch. Sewell, Joſeph Hubbert, Baltimore, Do.

Ditto. Ship Neptune, Hiram Rollins, Portſmouth, N. H. Ditto.

6. Brig Hannah, John Bartlett, Boſton, Ditto.

8. Ship Delaware, James Art, Philadelphia, Ditto.

12. Brig Falmouth, James Tracy, New London, Do.

Ditto. Sloop Neptune, Edward Staples, Boſton, Sloop Sally.

15. Schooner Harmony, Alexander Smith, Nottingham, Brig Lapwing *(Cleared)*

22. Brig Hannah, Moſes Goodrich, Newbury-Port, Schooner Eliza *(Ditto.)*

24. Schooner Fanny, Daniel Campbell, Baltimore, Schooner Lovely Mary *(Ditto)*

25. Sloop Ann, Thomas Waite, Parland, Schooner Maria and Sloop Rebecca *(Ditto.)*

26. Brig Chance, William Earle, jun. Providence, R. I. Brig Lapwing *(Ditto.)*

Ditto. Schooner Three Friends, Samuel Wild, Boſton, Schooner Maria *(Ditto)*

Ditto. Schooner Fanny, Nathaniel Raymond, Beverly, Ditto *(Ditto.)*

March 10. Sloop Nancy, Seth Stephens, Sandwich, Maſſachuſetts, Schooner Lovely Mary *(Ditto.)*

Ditto. Brig Columbus, Samuel R. Trevett, Marblehead, Schooner Eliza *(Ditto.)*

11. Brig Elizabeth, Sewell Toppan, Newbury-Port, Sloop Rebecca *(Ditto)*

Ditto. Brig Roſe, Stephen Philips, Salem, Brig John and Sch. Maria *(Ditto)*

15. Brig Succeſs, Alex. Beard, Baltimore, Brig John *(Ditto)*

17. Brig Rebecca, Jonathan Landon, New-York, Schooner Maria *(Ditto.)*

Ditto. Schooner Argo, Benjamin Spurr, Baltimore, Sloop Agenoria *(afterwards carried to Bermudas)*

April 2. Brig Dolphin, Joſhua Barker, Boſton, Schooner Lydia *(Cleared.)*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, July 7.

ENTERED,	From
Sloop Randolph, Hathaway,	Sag-Harbour
—— Arvin, Borden,	Ditto
—— Defiance, Burns,	Ditto
—— Aurora, Brown,	New York
—— Betſy, Slocum,	St. Euſtatia
Brig Ruth, Gladding,	St. Croix
—— Endeavour, Phillips,	Bermuda
CLEARED,	For
Sloop Sally, Starbuck,	Nantucket
—— Warwick, Weſtcot,	New York
—— Romeo, Peterſon,	Ditto
—— Rover, Brown,	Norfolk
—— Defiance, Burns,	Sag Harbour
—— Fanny, Coggeſhall,	Ditto
—— William, Marſhall,	Ditto
—— Becca, Banſen,	Edenton
—— Suſanna, Clarke,	Alexandria
Schooner Hannah, Allin,	Charleſton
Brig Hope, Dennis,	New York
—— Sally, Slocum,	St. Thomas's

LETTERS *in the* POST OFFICE, *July* 7, 1794.

ALLEN Solathiel, Captain, Briggs John, Croſſman Paul, *Tiverton*; Cole Sarah R. Trench John, Zumide Monſ. 2; Howland Sarah, Lowry Monſ. Murray James, Navarrer Monſ Captain; Siffon Job, Tillinghaſt Thomas Doctor; Woodward William.

BY AUTHORITY.

THEATRE,
NEWPORT.

Thurſday Evening, July 10,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A TRAGEDY (written by *Shakeſpeare*)—Called,

ROMEO & JULIET.

ROMEO,	Mr. HARPER,
MERCUTIO,	Mr. KENNA,
PARIS,	Mr. ADAMS,
FRIAR LAWRENCE,	Mr. WATTS,
PRINCE,	Mr. REDFIELD,
CAPULET,	Mr. PATTERSON,
MONTAGUE,	Mr. SOLOMON.
JULIET,	Mrs. METCHLER,
NURSE,	Mrs. SOLOMON,
LADY CAPULET,	Mrs. WATTS.

In ACT 5th, a FUNERAL PROCESSION of JULIET, to the Monument of the Capulets.

To which will be added,

An ENTERTAINMENT, written by the Author of *The Citizen, &c.*——Called,

Three Weeks after Marriage;

OR,

WHAT WE MUST ALL COME TO.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets ſold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Half paſt Six, and the Performance begin preciſely at Half paſt Seven.

Front and Stage Boxes 6s.—Side Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 1s. 6d.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE, to the Paper Manufactory, in Providence.—For Terms, apply to Col. CHRISTOPHER OLNEY, at Providence, or JACOB RICHARDSON, in Newport.

July 7, 1794.

TAKEN up on the 25th of June 1794, a little South of Worden's Pond, in the Hills, in South-Kingſton, a young looking Man, with no Cloaths on, or with him, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, with lightiſh Eyes, Beard, and Hair, with a Scar little above the upper Edge of his right Kneepan, very much tanned with the Sun. He is now reſiding at the Dwelling Houſe of the Subſcriber, Overſeer of the Poor in the aboveſaid Town, who wiſhes the above young Man's Parents or Guardian would come and take him away, which will ſave any further Expence. WILLIAM WILCOX.

N. B. This young Man appears to have loſt his Reaſon, he ſays very little, and will often Times tear his Cloaths off, and if he has Liberty he tries to get away into the Woods.

South-Kingſtown, July 1, 1794.

THE Subſcribers, appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. Town-Council of the Town of Newport, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, Eſq. late of Pomfret, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give Notice to all Perſons who have not exhibited their Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or in Company under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their Claims to us, or either of us, on or before the Firſt Monday in Auguſt next.—There being a further Time of One Month allowed by the ſaid Town Council for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

Newport, 7th July, 1794.

WHEREAS WILLIAM SLOCUM, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Mariner, at March Seſſion, A. D. 1794, of the General Aſſembly, for the State of Rhode Iſland, &c. did obtain the Benefit of an Act, made and paſſed, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors; and having lodged his Petition, with an Inventory of his Effects, in the Records of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Newport, at laſt May Term.——Therefore the Creditors of the ſaid WILLIAM are notified to appear, if they ſee Cauſe, at next November Term of the ſame Court, to be held at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the third Monday of November next, when and where Commiſſioners or Aſſignees will be appointed, to make Diſtribution of ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate among his Creditors, according to Law.

Witneſs. THOMAS PECKHAM, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 7, 1794

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the Eſtate of DANIEL BREE, late of this Town, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent: And Two Months longer being allowed for that Purpoſe—Notice is hereby given to all Perſons who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims to either of us, in the Town of Newport aforeſaid, on or before the Firſt Monday in September next, being the Time allowed by ſaid Council for aſcertaining and ſettling the Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate. THOMAS GODDARD,

WILLIAM MOORE, jun.

Newport, July 7, 1794.

MARSEILLOIS HYMN.

YE sons of *Israel*, awake to glory,
Hark, hark, what myriads bid you rise!
Your children, wives, and grandsires hoary,
Behold their tears, and hear their cries!
Shall hateful tyrants mischief breeding,
With hireling hosts a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land,
While Peace and Liberty lie bleeding.

CHORUS.

To arms, to arms, ye brave—th' avenging sword unsheath,
March on, march on, all hearts resolv'd *on* victory or death.

Now, now, the dangerous storm is rowling,
Which treach'rous kings, confederate, raise;
The dogs of war let loose, are howling,
And lo! our fields and cities blaze!
And shall we basely view the ruin,
While lawless force, with guilty stride,
Spreads desolation far and wide,
With crimes and blood his hands embruing?
To arms ye brave, &c.

With luxury and pride surrounded,
The vile insatiate despots dare;
Their thirst of power and gold unbounded,
To *mete* and *vend* the *light* and *air*;
Like beasts of burden would they load us,
Like Gods, would bid the world adore,
But man is man, and who is more?
Then shall they longer lash and goad us?
To arms ye brave, &c.

O Liberty! can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy gen'rous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts, and bars confine thee,
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept bewailing
That falsehood's dagger, tyrants wield;
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.
To arms ye brave, &c.

ANECDOTE,

Of the late Dr. YOUNG, *concerning the abjurd Custom of Dueling.*

THIS eminent writer was remarkable for the urbanity of his manners, and the cheerfulness of his temper, prior to a most disastrous family contingency, which threw a shade on all the subsequent part of his life. He was once on a party of pleasure with a few ladies going up the water to Vauxhaul Gardens; and he amused them with a tune on the German flute. Behind were several officers also in a boat rowing for the same place, and soon came along side of the boat where the Doctor and his ladies were. The Doctor, who was not much conceited with his playing, put up his flute on their approach. One of them immediately asked, why he ceased from playing, or put the flute in his pocket? For the same reason, said he, that I took it out, to please myself. The son of Mars very peremptorily rejoined that if he did not immediately take out his flute, and continue his music, he would instantly throw him into the Thames. The Doctor, in order to allay the fear of the ladies, pocketed the insult with the best grace he could, and continued his tune all the way up the river. During the evening, however, he observed the officer who had acted thus cavalierly, by himself in one of the walks, and making up to him, said with great coolness, it was, Sir, to avoid interrupting the Harmony either of my company or yours that I complied with your arrogant demand; but that you may be satisfied courage may be found under a black as well as a red coat, I expect you will meet me to-morrow morning at a certain place, without any second, the quarrel being entirely *extrinsic*. The Doctor further convenanted, in a very peremptory manner that the business should be altogether settled by swords. To all these considerations the officer implicitly consented. The duellists accordingly met next morning at the hour and place appointed; but the moment the officer took his ground and drew his sword, the Doctor presented to his head a large horse pistol.—What, said the officer, do you intend to assassinate me? No, said the Doctor, but you shall this instant put up your sword and dance a minuet, or you are a dead man. Some short altercation ensued, but the Doctor appeard so serious and determined, that the officer could not help complying.—Now, Sir said the Doctor, you forced me to play yesterday against my will, and I have obliged you to dance this day against yours.—We are again on equal footing and whatever other satisfaction you demand I am ready. The officer forthwith embraced the parson, acknowledged his impertinence, and begged that for the future they might live on terms of the sincerest friendship, which they did ever after.

[*From a London paper.*]

HIS Serene Highness the Duke of Wurtemberg died on the 23d ult. in his 65th year.—The following is a literal translation of the German Epitaph in prose, which his Serene Highness composed himself, and ordered to be inscribed on his Tomb stone.

"Friend, I enjoyed the pleasures of this world in fulness, I was attracted by their charms, and blindly followed the torrent.—Heaven! What a prospect when I opened my eyes! Days and years passed away, and the good was not thought of! Flattery and falsehood exalted the meanest of my actions; and the veil which covered the truth, was to me a thick cloud, which the strongest rays of the benevolent sun were unable to pierce; nothing remains now of me. This stone covers my grave, and with it all the past. O LORD! watch over my futurity!"

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

Exeter, March 17, 1794.

To be LET, by the Subscriber,

A DWELLING-HOUSE and Twelve Acres of excellent LAND, with a good Tan-Yard, Bark and Beam House, and a Currier's Shop, conveniently situated in South Kingstown, at the Foot of Tower-Hill, all in excellent Order; being near to Water Carriage, and Fishing and Fowling.—Possession given the First of September. If the Land should be more than is needed, the Person may have only a Garden Spot.

ROWLAND BROWN.

South Kingstown, June 25, 1794.

Newport, June 18 1794.

Grand Committee-Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, to every Person throughout the State, whose Mortgages for the Money ordered to be emitted at May Session, A. D. 1786, remain against them, to call at said Office, and discharge their respective first principal Bond.—Those who seasonably discharge their Bonds, may avoid the Expence that would arise from a Prosecution.

THOMAS RUMREILL, *Keeper of said Office.*

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT.—Likewise, New York SOAP by the Box.

JUST OPENED,

And now selling, at their usual low Prices, by

Thomas Green

AND SON,

At the BUCK, near the RED-MARKET,

A compleat Assortment of

English, India, and *American*

GOODS,

Amongst which are the following, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, all Colours, from 5*s* to the best superfine,
Kerseymeres,
Nankeens, plain and striped,
Velvets,
Jeans and Fustians,
Satin Beavers,
Royal Ribs and Denims,
Jacket Shapes,
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Irish Linens,
White & brown Sheetings,
Muslins and Muslinets,
Lawns and Cambricks,
Lutestrings and Modes,
Satins and Persians,
Sarcenets and Persians,
Satinets, Lastings, and Florentines,
Morteens and Russells,
Tabereens and Calamancoes,
Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Worsted, Cotton, Thread and Silk Hose,
Sagathies and Ginghams,
Handkerchiefs, of all Descriptions,
Muslin Cravats,
Shirting & Apron Checks,
Shawls,
Floor and Table-Carpeting,
English Strays,
Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Beaver, Castor & Felt Hats,
Town made Stuff Shoes,
Ready made Sailors' Clothing,
Furs and Gloves,
Quarto, common & Pocket Bibles,
Psalms and Hymn Books,
Webster's Institutes,
Testaments & Dictionaries,
School Masters' Assistants,
Writing-Paper,
Locking Glass & Pewter,
Weaver's Slays,
Cotton and Wool Cards, and sundry other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. Home-made CLOTH, and PRODUCE, will be received in Pay, equal to Cash.

Newport, June 9, 1794.

Fresh imported GOODS,

For Sale, on the most reasonable Terms, by

Philip Robinson,

At his Shop, in Thames-street.

THOSE who are desirous of having the Worth of their Money, in well-chosen GOODS, are desired to call at the above Store, where every Favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

ALSO,

An elegant Assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS, just come to Hand.

Newport, May 20, 1794.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I PHINEHAS KINYON, of Exeter, in the County of Washington, Yeoman, do hereby publish and declare, That a certain Indictment, obtained in my Name, against THOMAS COTTERELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, at a Superior Court in the County of Washington, April Term, A. D. 1778, was prosecuted against him unjustly, maliciously, and without Foundation, at the Instance of certain evil minded Persons, with Intent to injure the said Thomas, in his good Name and Reputation:—In Consideration whereof, I do hereby agree to pay and satisfy the said Thomas, for the Cost and Charges he has been at, on Account of said Prosecution;—and I do further declare, that the above is done at my Request.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this Ninth Day of May A. D. 1794

PHINEHAS KINYON.

In Presence of JOHN FAXON.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,—and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Christopr. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

WEST INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy,
Geneva,
Sherry and Claret } WINES,
Brown's Stout and London } PORTER
Molasses,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Best Hyson and Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Pimento and Nutmegs,
Fresh Raisins,
Honey, in Demi-johns,
Copperas,
Allum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick,
INDIGO—First Quality,
Brimstone,
German Steel,
Bar-Iron,
Nail-Rods,
Several Kinds of Iron Ca[illegible] boose and Stoves,
Window-Glass,
ROCK SALT,
Rice,
Flour,
Turpentine,
Anchors—of all Sizes,
2od. 10d. 8d. 6d. and 4d. Nails,
Cod-Hooks and Lines,
Iron-Ware—various Kinds,
Glass Ditto,
Writing, Wrapping, and Bonnet Paper,
Sealing Wax,
A Quantity of FIRE GOODS.

ALSO,—A Quantity of TIMBER and SHINGLES, very suitable for Shipping.

Newport, June 15, 1794.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable FARM, situate, lying and being in the Town of Rensselaerwick, County of Rensselaer, and State of New-York, and 12 Miles from the City of Albany, containing 400 Acres excellent LAND, 300 of which is under good improvement and good Fence, well watered; there is good Meadow, and may be made enough to cut 100 Tons of Hay.—There is two new and large English Barns on the said Farm, three Dwelling-Houses, a Store-House and a new Pot-Ash House; there is now sowed on the said Farm, 100 Bushels of Wheat.—It lays convenient to make four handsome FARMS; it is a most excellent Stand for a Tavern and Store, and has been improved as such these 12 Years past.—For further Particulars apply to the Subscriber, on the Premises, who can give a good Title.

ABNER NEWTON.

May 12, 1794.

State of RHODE ISLAND, *&c.*

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, passed at the Session in June Instant, the Creditors of PHEBE BULL, of Newport, Spinster, are hereby notified to appear, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday in October next, then and there to shew Cause, (if any they have) why the Prayer of her Petition, for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756, should not be extended unto her.

HENRY SHERBURNE, *Dep. Secretary.*

Newport, June 17, 1794.

State of RHODE ISLAND, *&c.*

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, passed at the Session in June inst. the Creditors of STEPHEN FRANKLIN, of New-Shoreham, are hereby notified to appear, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday in October next, then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why the Prayer of his Petition, for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756, should not be extended unto him.

HENRY SHERBURNE, *Dep. Secretary.*

Newport, June 17, 1794.

MARSEILLOIS HYMN.

YE sons of *France*, awake to glory,
Hark, hark, what myriads bid you rise,
Your children, wives, and grandsires hoary,
Behold their tears, and hear their cries!
Shall hateful tyrants mischief breeding,
With hireling hosts a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land,
While Peace and Liberty lie bleeding.

CHORUS.

To arms, to arms, ye brave—th' avenging sword unsheath,
March on, march on, all hearts resolv'd on victory or death.

Now, now, the dangerous storm is rowling,
Which treach'rous kings, confederate, raise;
The dogs of war let loose, are howling,
And lo! our fields and cities blaze!
And shall we basely view the ruin,
While lawless force, with guilty stride,
Spreads desolation far and wide,
With crimes and blood his hands embruing?
To arms ye brave, &c.

With luxury and pride surrounded,
The vile insatiate despots dare;
Their thirst of power and gold unbounded,
To *mete* and *vend* the *light* and *air*;
Like beasts of burden would they load us,
Like Gods, would bid their slaves adore,
But man is man, and who is more?
Then shall they longer lash and goad us?
To arms ye brave, &c.

O Liberty! can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy gen'rous flame!
Can dungeons, bolts, and bars confine thee,
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept bewailing
That falsehood's dagger, tyrants wield;
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.
To arms ye brave, &c.

ANECDOTE,

Of the late Dr. YOUNG, *concerning the absurd Custom of Dueling.*

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[*From a London paper.*]

HIS Serene Highness the Duke of Wurtemberg died on the 23d ult. in his 65th year.—The following is a literal translation of the German Epitaph in prose, which his Serene Highness composed himself, and ordered to be inscribed on his Tomb stone:

"Friend, I enjoyed the pleasures of this world in fulness, I was attracted by their charms, and blindly followed the torrent.—Heaven! What a prospect when I opened my eyes! Days and years passed away, and the good was not thought of! Flattery and falsehood exalted the meanest of my actions; and the veil which covered the truth, was to me a thick cloud, which the strongest rays of the benevolent sun were unable to pierce; nothing remains now of me. This stone covers my grave, and with it all the past. O LORD! watch over my futurity!"

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

Exeter, March 17, 1794.

To be LET, by the Subscriber,

A DWELLING-HOUSE and Twelve Acres of excellent LAND, with a good Tan-Yard, Bark and Beam House, and a Currier's Shop, conveniently situated in South Kingstown, at the Foot of Tower-Hill, all in excellent Order; being near to Water Carriage, and Fishing and Fowling.—Possession given the First of September. If the Land should be more than is needed, the Person may have only a Garden Spot.

ROWLAND BROWN.

South Kingstown, June 25, 1794.

Newport, June 18 1794.

Grand Committee-Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, to every Person throughout the State, whose Mortgages for the Money ordered to be emitted at May Session, A. D. 1786, remain against them, to call at said Office, and discharge their respective first principal Bond.—Those who seasonably discharge their Bond's, may avoid the Expence that would arise from a Prosecution.

THOMAS RUMREILL, *Keeper of said Office.*

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.—Likewise, New-York SOAP by the Box.

JUST OPENED,

And now selling, at their usual low Prices, by

Thomas Green

AND SON,

At the BUCK, near the RED-MARKET,

A compleat Assortment of

English, India, and *American*

GOODS,

Amongst which are the following, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, all Colours, from 5*s.* to the best superfine,
Kerseymeres,
Nankeens, plain and striped,
Velvets,
Jeans and Fustians,
Satin Beavers,
Royal Ribs and Denims,
Jacket Shapes,
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Irish Linens,
White & brown Sheetings,
Muslins and Muslinets,
Lawns and Cambricks,
Lutestrings and Modes,
Satins and Pelongs,
Sarcenets and Persians,
Satinets, Lastings, and Florentines,
Moreens and Russells,
Tabereens and Calamancoes,
Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Worsted, Cotton, Thread and Silk Hose,
Sagothies and Ginghams,
Handkerchiefs, of all Descriptions,
Muslin Cravats,
Shirting & Apron Checks,
Shawls,
Floor and Table-Carpeting,
English Steys,
Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Beaver, Castor & Felt Hats,
Town made Stuff Shoes,
Ready made Sailors' Clothing,
Furs and Gloves,
Quarto, common & Pocket Bibles,
Psalms and Hymn-Books,
Webster's Institutes,
Testaments & Dictionaries,
School-Masters' Assistants,
Writing-Paper,
Looking Glasses & Pewter,
Weaver's Slays,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
and sundry other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. Home-made CLOTH, and PRODUCE, will be received in Pay, equal to Cash.

Newport, June 9, 1794.

Fresh imported GOODS,

For Sale, on the most reasonable Terms, by

Philip Robinson,

At his Shop, in Thames-street.

THOSE who are desirous of having the Worth of their Money, in well-chosen GOODS, are desired to call at the above Store, where every Favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

ALSO,

An elegant Assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS, just come to Hand.

Newport, May 20, 1794.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I PHINEHAS KINYON, of Exeter, in the County of Washington, Yeoman, do hereby publish and declare, That a certain Indictment, obtained in my Name, against THOMAS COTTERELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, at a Superior Court in the County of Washington, April Term, A. D. 1778, was prosecuted against him unjustly, maliciously, and without Foundation, at the Instance of certain evil minded Persons, with Intent to injure the said Thomas, in his good Name and Reputation:—In Consideration whereof, I do hereby agree to pay and satisfy the said Thomas, for the Cost and Charges he has been at, on Account of said Prosecution;—and I do further declare, that the above is done at my Request.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this Ninth Day of May, A. D. 1794

PHINEHAS KINYON.

In Presence of JOHN FAXON.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,—and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Christop^r. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

WEST INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy,
Geneva,
Sherry and Claret } WINES,
Brown's Stout and London } PORTER
Molasses,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Best Hyson and Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Pimento and Nutmegs,
Fresh Raisins,
Honey, in Demi-johns,
Copperas,
Allum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick,
INDIGO—First Quality,
Brimstone,
German Steel,
Bar-Iron,
Nail-Rods,
Several Kinds of Iron Cabooses and Stoves,
Window-Glass,
ROCK SALT,
Rice,
Flour,
Turpentine,
Anchors—of all Sizes, and. 1cd. 8d. 6d. and 4d.
Nails,
Cod-Hooks and Lines,
Iron-Ware—various Kinds,
Glass Ditto,
Writing, Wrapping, and Bonnet Paper,
Sealing Wax,
A Quantity of PIECE GOODS.

ALSO,—A Quantity of TIMBER and SHINGLES, very suitable for Shipping.

Newport, June 16, 1794.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable FARM, situate, lying and being in the Town of Renssselaerwick, County of Renssselaer, and State of New-York, and 12 Miles from the City of Albany, containing 400 Acres of excellent LAND, 300 of which is under good Improvement and good Fence, well watered; there is good Meadow, and may be made enough to cut 100 Tons of Hay.—There is two new and large English Barns on the said Farm, three Dwelling-Houses, a Store-House and a new Pot-Ash House; there is now sowed on the said Farm, 100 Bushels of Wheat.—It lays convenient to make four handsome FARMS; it is a most excellent Stand for a Tavern and Store, and has been improved as such these 12 Years past.—For further Particulars apply to the Subscriber, on the Premises, who can give a good Title.

ABNER NEWTON.

May 12, 1794.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, passed at the Session in June Instant, the Creditors of PHEBE BULL, of Newport, Spinster, are hereby notified to appear, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday in October next, then and there to shew Cause, (if any they have) why the Prayer of her Petition, for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756, should not be extended unto her.

HENRY SHERBURNE, *Dep. Secretary.*

Newport, June 17, 1794.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, passed at the Session in June inst. the Creditors of STEPHEN FRANKLIN, of New-Shoreham are hereby notified to appear, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday in October next, then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why the Prayer of his Petition, for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756, should not be extended unto him.

HENRY SHERBURNE, *Dep. Secretary.*

Newport, June 17, 1794.